

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

VOL. X.

GLOBE, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1887.

NO. 12.

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

Globe, Gila County, Arizona.

HACKNEY & HAMILL.

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AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD RANGE, for four or five hundred head of stock, with plenty of water developed. A good home etc. Located four and one-half miles north from Globe. For further information apply at the BILT OFFICE. dec. 11-12

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The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent. T. C. Stallo assumes all indebtedness, and is authorized to collect all debts. T. C. STALLO, MOODY.
Globe, A. T., May 24, 1887.



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Globe, A. T., April 11, 1885. apd 11-12

American Exchange Hotel,

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The Moon's Influence.

EDITORS BELT:—I am very sorry to see that science is trying to destroy the long standing belief in the moon's influence upon terrestrial affairs. My forefathers and foremothers believed in the moon doctrine. They did not, it is true, carry it so far as old deacon Cobbs did, who believed that the reason so many fell from grace was because they professed religion in the wrong time of the moon. My forefathers did not go so far as this, but they killed hogs and laid rail fences by the moon; and in the slippery days of soft soap, my foremothers made that useful article by the sign in the moon. They planted potatoes in the dark of the moon, and cucumbers in the light of the moon, and I have known a few of my ancestors to wait a whole month in order to plant the beans when the sign was right. Indeed it can well be said of my ancestors that, while not exactly moon-eyed, they kept a sharp eye upon the moon.

Many of my fondest recollections cluster around the moon, and I dislike to see science laying a cold and ruthless hand upon this once popular belief. I say this, because I fear that science is unstained by the facts in the case. I once heard of a man who, in the face of all neighborly counsel, planted his potatoes in the light of the moon. What was the result? One night, while he slept the sleep of the guilty, an old sow with seventeen pigs got the gate open and raised those potatoes in thirty-seven minutes and a half, by the old eight day clock that stood in the hall. He went to the rescue with a shot gun and two large bare feet, and in the dark he ran against something and knocked his big toe out of place. Nor was this all. His gun went off and killed one of his oxen who was looking over the fence to see what the racket was about. Then, there was old father Sims who did not believe in the moon doctrine. He planted his cucumbers in the dark of the moon, and the neighbors began to fear he would make it a success. But mark the result. The first time they had cucumbers for supper, the whole family went to bed well and got up sick. The old lady had the headache; the grown girl had the toothache; the big boy had the earache; both of the small children had the stomachache, and the old man had a felon on his thumb which laid him up for six weeks. Nor was this all. They hired a man to pick the cucumbers for pickles, and while he was peering among the thick vines, a rattlesnake bit him on the end of the nose.

I think this shows that, while science may have the correct theory, the facts cling to the other side. Mrs. R. A. Winder. Ranger From Home Plants.

Dr. Sanbury found malarial fever to be propagated among persons sleeping in a room in the windows of which had been placed a box of earth from malarious soil. House plants cultivated in pots filled with malarious earth are a constant danger. The germs grow luxuriantly in the moisture and warm air of closed rooms. Dr. Eichwald, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of St. Petersburg, has given to the public facts concerning a patient of his—a lady with malarial fever—who was easily cured by treatment when confined to her chamber, but who quickly relapsed on remaining during the day in her parlor. The easy cure and constant relapse went on for a long time. At last the doctor, having become suspicious of the flower-pots, removed them from the house, and there was no further recurrence of the disease.

The Best Time to Bathe.
It is best to bathe just before going to bed, as the danger of catching cold is thus avoided, and the complexion is improved by keeping warm for several hours after leaving the bath. A couple of pounds of bran put into a thin bag and then in the bathtub is excellent for softening the skin. It should be left to soak in a small quantity of water several hours before being used. The internal aids to a clear complexion are most of them well known, and the present season is the best for a thorough cleansing and purifying of the blood. The old-fashioned remedy of sulphur and molasses is considered among the best. Charcoal powdered and taken with water is said to be excellent, but it is most difficult to take. A strictly vegetable and fruit diet is followed by many for one or two weeks.—London Lancet.

The Pope's gift to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee consists of a mosaic reproduction of Raphael's fresco, representing the allegorical figure of "Poetry." The work was executed in the Vatican.

Silver Bullion Certificates.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has admitted the silver bullion certificates to the regular list. The certificates are to be in form and size like petroleum oil certificates. They will be steel engraved, with all protection necessary against counterfeiting. The silver bullion, which will form the basis of the certificates, will be received by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and the certificates will be registered and countersigned by the Western National of this city. The bullion while on deposit will be under locks controlled by the Deposit Company and the Western National Bank. The following are the regulations under which deposits are to be made: No bullion will be received of less fineness than 998; no single bar of greater weight than 1200 ounces will be received upon deposit. No bar which has been paid out from the Deposit Company will be again received except under a satisfactory guarantee from depositor as to weight and fineness, and that such bar has not been tampered with. The Western National Bank of the City of New York reserves the right to refuse deposits of the kind referred to in the preceding sentence. It will, however, receive bars of a lower degree of fineness than 998, and cause the bars to be refined at the expense of the depositor, so as to bring the bullion of lower grade within the terms of the requirements of the Stock Exchange. The charge for issuing certificates will be 25 cents for each certificate of 1000 ounces, and the charge for storage will be one cent per day for each certificate of 1000 ounces of silver bullion deposited under the terms of these regulations. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company will report by 10 a. m. of each business day to the New York Stock Exchange the amount of silver bullion on hand at the close of each business day, and furnish a statement of the certificates issued on such deposits. The Western National Bank will also furnish the New York Stock Exchange daily, at the same hour, the certificates registered, and in hand to be registered, if any, issued by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company up to the close of the business hours on the preceding day.

The Stock Exchange having listed the silver certificates, as was anticipated, no doubt some speculation in them will follow, and the fallacy of the expectation that this plan of helping the price of silver by making it fluctuate will be demonstrated. For our part, we see nothing but mischief in the scheme; the producers have nothing to gain and all to lose in making silver speculative and its price fluctuating. These will only bring the metal down to a lower depth than it has yet attained, for there will be organized raids on it, as there are in any other speculative stock.

No one is going to hold these certificates of violently fluctuating value as "permanent securities," and as they are under a steady expense, and their vendors may find "reclamations" to be met when delivery of the metal is made, they will soon cease to be attractive even to speculators. We fully concur with the N. Y. Shipping List which says:

"It is simply absurd to talk about New York regulating the price of silver merely because this country is the largest producer. The controlling markets in fixing commercial values are those that furnish the chief demand for, and are the centres of, the most active trade in a commodity, and those that expect to see the silver trade of London transferred to New York by any such magic strategy as here proposed, have allowed their patriotism to get the better of their common sense. An examination of the statistical records of the enormous trade carried on by British and continental merchants with the nations that people the continent of Asia, is the best explanation as to why London regulates the price of silver, and will continue to do so long as these trade relations are maintained. In comparison, the Eastern trade of the United States is a flea bite.

"The scheme as a financial measure is ingenious, but practically it is neither feasible nor desirable."—N. Y. Engineering and Mining Journal.

In the summer of 1818 a man drove through the streets of Portland, Me., with a novel load that excited much wonder. It was part of five cords of ice that he had stored the winter before. At the end of the trip he reckoned up profits and losses as follows: Time, \$1; paid for horse and cart, 50 cents; sold two pieces of ice at 64 cents each, 124 cents; loss on the venture, \$1.374. After this experience he gave up selling it, but stored it for his own use. The business of selling was revived in 1840.—Lawson (McMoural.

A Strange Freak.

A dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Asheville, N. C., says: Conspicuous among the freaks of nature in this section of the State is that one just reported from the little town of Cooper, eight miles east of this city, on the Western North Carolina Railroad. Information this morning reached here that at that place, on yesterday, a child with two heads had been born. Finding the physician, Dr. S. I. Wilson, who attended the mother, he confirmed the report and gave a full description of the freak. The child has two heads, the faces being opposite. The front face is perfect, while the one at the back is not regular. There is only one neck for the two skulls, and the hair on the forehead comes down to the eyes. The arms of this phenomenon are covered with a heavy shaggy growth of hair, entirely to the wrist. A number of people went from the city to see the monstrosity, and were astounded at its remarkable peculiarities. Ruth and Harvey Lyth, two respectable and hard-working colored people, are the parents of this strange being. They live in a humble cabin, close by the Swannanoa river, in the suburbs of the village. The child is an unusually large one, weighing about 16 pounds, and apparently 2 feet long. It is almost white, and has features that are rather pleasing when the shaggy forehead and rear head is concealed. Its voice is not that of the human young, but suggestive of the lower animals in its strange, unnatural cries. The mother appears attached to this strange creature, and refers to it in terms of endearment. Numbers of the curious from the surrounding community have visited the cabin and gone away in wonder. Already the adaptability of the freak to the demands of the museum has been freely discussed, and it is said that business offers have been made and declined.

Circumventing the Interstate Commissioners.

It is said that a way has been found around the provisions of the Interstate commerce law preventing discriminations in freights. Naturally the Standard Oil Company is credited with having found the way, and its very simplicity is characteristic of so experienced a hand. It is only this: The shipper goes to the railroad company and says: "We wish to ship 100,000 tons of freight over your lines during the year to such and such destinations, what freight will you charge us?"

The amiable railroad official blandly answers, we can carry your freight for \$100,000, and the Interstate law will not allow us to give you any advantage over others in rates.

S. That is all right, but we will only give freight to our Mr. Blank. If you will appoint him your freight agent, at a salary of \$50,000 a year, we will give him 100,000 tons of freight.

R. R. That is satisfactory, and Mr. Blank will henceforth be one of our freight agents, and we will pay him the salary as the freight is delivered. Allow me to congratulate you; very neat device indeed, and worthy of your master mind. If we can only keep it out of those blessed newspapers the Interstate Commissioners may not "drop in on it" for a long time.—Engineering & Mining Journal.

The Panama Canal Project Doomed.

[Globe-Democrat.]

The Panama Canal scheme is evidently near its end. The most reliable and intelligent of all recent impartial estimates is that which is given by an officer of the United States navy, who has just been looking over the ground and studying the matter up. From this it appears that only a little over a third of the excavation work has been done, and that it would take over seven years more to finish it providing sufficient money could be raised and the labor pushed continuously. The expenditures have already reached over \$134,000,000, while \$250,000,000 additional will be required to complete the work. As the money in the hands of the gentlemen at the head of the affair is nearly all used up, while De Lesseps seems to be expending his persuasive powers in vain among capitalists whom he has been relying on for further financial aid, the Panama Canal project may be considered, figuratively speaking, to be "on its last legs."

The German authorities have added a new machine to their military equipment. It is a combination of steam engine, electrical machine, and huge reflector. It can be run over any kind of ground. It will be used for the purpose of projecting a strong light in front of important works, so as to guard against surprise.

The czar of Russia receives the largest salary of any ruler—\$10,000,000 annually.

A Large City.

If any one were to walk one way through the streets of London, he would be obliged to go a distance of two thousand six hundred miles, or as far as it is across the American continent from New York to San Francisco. This will give an idea of what would have to be done in order to see even the greater part of London.

In our approach to this city, as well as in our rambles through its streets, we shall not be struck so much by its splendid and imposing appearance as by its immensity. Go where we may, there seems to be no end to the town. It is fourteen miles one way, and eight the other, and contains a population of nearly four million people, which is greater, indeed, than that of Switzerland or the kingdoms of Denmark and Greece combined. We are told, on good authority, that there are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburgh, more Irishmen than in Dublin, and more Jews than in Palestine, with foreigners from all parts of the world, including a great number of Americans. Yet there are so many Englishmen in London that one is not likely to notice the presence of these people of other nations.

This vast body of citizens, some so rich that they never can count their money, and some so poor that they never have any to count, eat every year four hundred thousand oxen, one and a half million sheep, eight million chickens and game birds, not to speak of calves, hogs, and different kinds of fish. They consume five hundred million oysters, which, although it seems like a large number, would only give, if equally divided among all the people, one oyster every third day to each person. There are three hundred thousand servants in London, enough people to make a large city; but as this gives only one servant to each dozen citizens, it is quite evident that a great many of the people must wait on themselves. Things are very unequally divided in London; and I have no doubt that instead of there being one servant to twelve persons, some of the rich lords and ladies have twelve servants apiece.—St. Nicholas for June.

Early Irish History.

[From London Society.]

The wrongs done to Ireland by England date from the conquest of the former country, in the year 1182, by Henry II, permission to invade the neighboring island having been given to the King some seven years previously by Pope Adrian IV. It is not my purpose to dwell in detail on the various wrongs of which Ireland has been the victim. That there have been during that period many and formidable risings against British rule is a fact of which history informs us; nor can we wonder greatly at these results. Ireland has been treated ever since her subjugation not as a sister and a friend, but as a slave and a possible enemy; and I may perhaps here be allowed to suggest that the state of Ireland at present is, after more than seven centuries of possession, a standing disgrace to England's power of governing; and the disgrace is all the greater in that the people whom she was called upon to rule are gifted with national characteristics which ought to have rendered them a source of pride to their conquerors instead of one of perpetual difficulty and danger. Very little is known by the English generally of the early history of the sister island, and to most it will be news to hear that long before England had emerged from what may be called the dark days of barbarism and ignorance, Ireland was a Christian country, and could boast of her colleges, to which young men from the enlightened portions of the continent came for instruction in various branches of education.

Mr. Brotherton, superintendent of the American smelter, at Leadville, Col., has patented a plan for generating steam for motive power at the smelters, through the use of slag. By this method the slag is dumped into large shallow vessels, which are afterward run under boilers, and the heat used in generating steam. An experimental test of the method resulted in maintaining 75 pounds pressure on a vertical boiler for seven days. If the plan proves practical, it will result in a saving to the smelter of \$1500 a month.

Queen Victoria's salary is £385,000 or \$1,900,000 per year. On the 21st inst. she will have drawn that salary for fifty years, or about \$96,000,000. This sum is simply what is paid to the queen, exclusive of what the members of the royal family and their establishments have received. During the same time the total sum paid to all our presidents has only amounted to \$2,635,000.

There are only five English morning papers published in the thirty city of Chicago, the circulations of which are approximated as follows by a correspondent: Tribune, 45,000; Herald, 40,000; News, 36,000; Times, 20,000; Inter Ocean, 17,000. The more favored journals receive about \$75 a column each day from advertisers, the Tribune frequently earning as high as \$14,000 on its Sunday edition. The Times is losing ground rapidly since the death of Storey.

It is much to be feared that the Crown Prince of Germany is in a dangerous condition and likely to die in a short time. As usual, efforts have been made to conceal the true state of the case; but enough is known to justify the gravest apprehensions.

To Get Rid of Cockroaches.

A correspondent writes as follows: "I beg to forward you an easy, clean, and certain method of eradicating those loathsome insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cockroaches, and I was recommended to try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accordingly immediately before bedtime, strewed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green peel, cut not very thin, from the cucumber, and set on half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered with cockroaches, so much so that the vegetable could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the following night, but my visitors were not near so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover one; but, anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I had laid it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches, about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed the peel to remain till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockroach in the house. It is a very old building, and I can assure you that the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights to completely eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh cucumber peel every night.—Confession's Journal.

Canadian Independence.

The "Isolation of Canada" is discussed by the Montreal Post. It says, inter alia: "In pursuing the path of our own destiny, we have been compelled to place restrictions on British commerce. And since it has ever been the policy of England to force open the gates of trade with foreign lands, even with cannon and bayonets, our action has led to our abandonment by England, who has practically let us to our own devices in dealing with our powerful neighbor. With natural jealousy, however, she withholds from us the recognition of our right to make our own treaties. Thus, a declaration of Canadian independence is fast becoming a necessity, which can not be delayed or avoided. The extent of our territory, its situation on the globe, our illimitable resources, the character of our people, all forbid that Canada should long remain a mere appendage to a transatlantic crown, or become a mere side show to the great American circus."

The N. Y. Engineering and Mining Journal, speaking of the probable output of the Lake copper mines says:

The Huron mine will probably remain closed. The Calumet & Hecla and the Tamarack are working to their utmost capacity. The former can scarcely increase its output this year to any measurable extent. The Tamarack will produce perhaps one and a half million pounds more than last year. The Atlantic will hold its own. The Central will diminish slightly, and the Alouette may stop, though this is not yet decided. The stoppage of Quincy, Huron and Copper Falls will balance the increase in the other companies so that the Lake output will not be as great as estimated in these pages last week. The amount of copper available for export will not exceed if it equals that exported last year.

Capt. William Murchison, of Medon, Tennessee, died on the 19th, it being the nineteenth day since he had swallowed food or drink. His is the most remarkable case of fasting known to the medical world. During the three months he has been fasting he never took nourishment by injection or in any other way. Those who saw him in the last few days state that he was a mere living skeleton. A number of physicians visited him and regard his case with deep interest.

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